

**Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554**

In the Matter of)	
)	
BullsEye Telecom, Inc.)	IC No. 10-S2783004
)	
Complaint Regarding)	
Unauthorized Change of)	
Subscriber's Telecommunications Carrier)	

ORDER

Adopted: December 2, 2010

Released: December 6, 2010

By the Deputy Chief, Consumer Policy Division, Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau:

1. In this Order, we consider the complaint¹ alleging that BullsEye Telecom, Inc., (BullsEye) changed Complainant's telecommunications service provider without obtaining authorization and verification from Complainant in violation of the Commission's rules.² We conclude that BullsEye's actions did result in an unauthorized change in Complainant's telecommunications service provider and we grant Complainant's complaint.

2. In December 1998, the Commission released the *Section 258 Order* in which it adopted rules to implement Section 258 of the Communications Act of 1934 (Act), as amended by the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (1996 Act).³ Section 258 prohibits the practice of "slamming," the submission or execution of an unauthorized change in a subscriber's selection of

¹ Informal Complaint No. IC 10-S2783004, filed August 23, 2010.

² See 47 C.F.R. §§ 64.1100 – 64.1190.

³ 47 U.S.C. § 258(a); Telecommunications Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-104, 110 Stat. 56 (1996); *Implementation of the Subscriber Carrier Selection Changes Provisions of the Telecommunications Act of 1996; Policies and Rules Concerning Unauthorized Changes of Consumers' Long Distance Carriers*, CC Docket No. 94-129, Second Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rule Making, 14 FCC Rcd 1508 (1998) (*Section 258 Order*), *stayed in part*, *MCI WorldCom v. FCC*, No. 99-1125 (D.C. Cir. May 18, 1999); First Order on Reconsideration, 15 FCC Rcd 8158 (2000); *stay lifted*, *MCI WorldCom v. FCC*, No. 99-1125 (D.C. Cir. June 27, 2000); Third Report and Order and Second Order on Reconsideration, 15 FCC Rcd 15996 (2000), Errata, DA No. 00-2163 (rel. Sept. 25, 2000), Erratum, DA No. 00-2192 (rel. Oct. 4, 2000), Order, FCC 01-67 (rel. Feb. 22, 2001); Third Order on Reconsideration and Second Further Notice of Proposed Rule Making, 18 FCC Rcd 5099 (2003); Order, 18 FCC Rcd 10997 (2003); Fourth Report and Order, 23 FCC Rcd 493, (2008). Prior to the adoption of Section 258, the Commission had taken various steps to address the slamming problem. See, e.g., *Policies and Rules Concerning Unauthorized Changes of Consumers' Long Distance Carriers*, CC Docket No. 94-129, Report and Order, 10 FCC Rcd 9560 (1995), *stayed in part*, 11 FCC Rcd 856 (1995); *Policies and Rules Concerning Changing Long Distance Carriers*, CC Docket No. 91-64, 7 FCC Rcd 1038 (1992), *reconsideration denied*, 8 FCC Rcd 3215 (1993); Investigation of Access and Divestiture Related Tariffs, CC Docket No. 83-1145, Phase I, 101 F.C.C.2d 911, 101 F.C.C.2d 935, *reconsideration denied*, 102 F.C.C.2d 503 (1985).

a provider of telephone exchange service or telephone toll service.⁴ In the *Section 258 Order*, the Commission adopted aggressive new rules designed to take the profit out of slamming, broadened the scope of the slamming rules to encompass all carriers, and modified its existing requirements for the authorization and verification of preferred carrier changes. The rules require, among other things, that a carrier receive individual subscriber consent before a carrier change may occur.⁵ Pursuant to Section 258, carriers are absolutely barred from changing a customer's preferred local or long distance carrier without first complying with one of the Commission's verification procedures.⁶ Specifically, a carrier must: (1) obtain the subscriber's written or electronically signed authorization in a format that meets the requirements of Section 64.1130; (2) obtain confirmation from the subscriber via a toll-free number provided exclusively for the purpose of confirming orders electronically; or (3) utilize an independent third party to verify the subscriber's order.⁷

3. The Commission also has adopted liability rules. These rules require the carrier to absolve the subscriber where the subscriber has not paid his or her bill. In that context, if the subscriber has not already paid charges to the unauthorized carrier, the subscriber is absolved of liability for charges imposed by the unauthorized carrier for service provided during the first 30 days after the unauthorized change.⁸ Where the subscriber has paid charges to the unauthorized carrier, the Commission's rules require that the unauthorized carrier pay 150% of those charges to the authorized carrier, and the authorized carrier shall refund or credit to the subscriber 50% of all charges paid by the subscriber to the unauthorized carrier.⁹ Carriers should note that our actions in this order do not preclude the Commission from taking additional action, if warranted, pursuant to Section 503 of the Act.¹⁰

4. We received Complainant's complaint on August 23, 2010, alleging that Complainant's telecommunications service provider had been changed to BullsEye without Complainant's authorization. Pursuant to Sections 1.719 and 64.1150 of our rules,¹¹ we notified

⁴ 47 U.S.C. § 258(a).

⁵ See 47 C.F.R. § 64.1120.

⁶ 47 U.S.C. § 258(a).

⁷ See 47 C.F.R. § 64.1120(c). Section 64.1130 details the requirements for letter of agency form and content for written or electronically signed authorizations. 47 C.F.R. § 64.1130.

⁸ See 47 C.F.R. §§ 64.1140, 64.1160. Any charges imposed by the unauthorized carrier on the subscriber for service provided after this 30-day period shall be paid by the subscriber to the authorized carrier at the rates the subscriber was paying to the authorized carrier at the time of the unauthorized change. *Id.*

⁹ See 47 C.F.R. §§ 64.1140, 64.1170.

¹⁰ See 47 U.S.C. § 503.

¹¹ 47 C.F.R. § 1.719 (Commission procedure for informal complaints filed pursuant to Section 258 of the Act); 47 C.F.R. § 64.1150 (procedures for resolution of unauthorized changes in preferred carrier).

BullsEye of the complaint and BullsEye responded on October 11, 2010.¹² BullsEye states authorization was received and confirmed when a letter of agency (LOA) was signed and processed.¹³ We have reviewed the LOA that BullsEye submitted with its response. BullsEye's LOA does not contain a listing of the telephone numbers to be switched, as required by our rules.¹⁴ We find that BullsEye has failed to produce clear and convincing evidence that Complainant authorized a carrier change.¹⁵ Therefore, we find that BullsEye's actions resulted in an unauthorized change in Complainant's telecommunications service provider and we discuss BullsEye's liability below.¹⁶

5. Pursuant to Section 64.1170(b) our rules, BullsEye must forward to AT&T, Inc. (AT&T) and Granite Telecom (Granite) an amount equal to 150% of all charges paid by the subscriber to BullsEye along with copies of any telephone bills issued from BullsEye to the Complainant.¹⁷ Within ten days of receipt of this amount, AT&T and Granite shall provide a refund or credit to Complainant in the amount of 50% of all charges paid by Complainant to BullsEye. Complainant has the option of asking AT&T and Granite to re-rate BullsEye charges based on AT&T and Granite rates and, on behalf of Complainant, seek from BullsEye, any re-rated amount exceeding 50% of all charges paid by Complainant to BullsEye. BullsEye must also send a notice to the Commission, referencing this Order, stating that it has given a refund or credit to Complainant.¹⁸ If AT&T and Granite have not received the reimbursement required from BullsEye within 45 days of the release of this Order, AT&T and Granite must notify the Commission and Complainant accordingly. AT&T and Granite also must notify the Complainant of its right to pursue a claim against BullsEye for a refund of all charges paid to BullsEye.¹⁹

¹² BullsEye's Response to Informal Complaint No. IC 10-S2783004, received October 11, 2010.

¹³ BullsEye initially asserts that jurisdiction of Complainant's complaint lies with the Florida Public Service Commission (Florida PSC) and claims the Florida PSC already determined that BullsEye did not slam Complainant. *See* BullsEye's Response at 4-7. Although the Florida PSC initially determined that BullsEye relied on the LOA in good faith (*see* letter from Rick Moses, Chief, Bureau of Service Quality, Florida PSC, to [name deleted for privacy] (dated May 16, 2010)), the Florida PSC subsequently advised Complainant that it could not rule on this complaint. *See* e-mail from Rick Moses, Florida PSC, to [name deleted for privacy] (dated August 23, 2010).

¹⁴ *See* 47 C.F.R. § 64.1130(e)(1).

¹⁵ *See* 47 C.F.R. § 64.1150(d).

¹⁶ If Complainant is unsatisfied with the resolution of this complaint, Complainant may file a formal complaint with the Commission pursuant to Section 1.721 of the Commission's rules, 47 C.F.R. § 1.721. Such filing will be deemed to relate back to the filing date of Complainant's informal complaint so long as the formal complaint is filed within 45 days from the date this order is mailed or delivered electronically to Complainant. *See* 47 C.F.R. § 1.719.

¹⁷ *See* 47 C.F.R. § 64.1170(b)(1),(2).

¹⁸ *See* 47 C.F.R. § 64.1170(c).

¹⁹ *See* 47 C.F.R. § 64.1170(e).

6. Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED that, pursuant to Section 258 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. § 258, and Sections 0.141, 0.361 and 1.719 of the Commission's rules, 47 C.F.R. §§ 0.141, 0.361, 1.719, the complaint filed against BullsEye Telecom, Inc., IS GRANTED.

7. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, pursuant to Section 64.1170(b) of the Commission's rules, 47 C.F.R. § 64.1170(b), that BullsEye must forward to AT&T and Granite an amount equal to 150% of all charges paid by the subscriber along with copies of any telephone bills issued from the company to the Complainant within ten (10) days of the release of this order.

8. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this Order is effective upon release.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Nancy A. Stevenson, Deputy Chief
Consumer Policy Division
Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau